

Greater Drive Against Allies Is Predicted

Foe's Sacrifices Vain, Says Weekly Review of War Department

Harmony Follows Selection of Foch Captured Americans Overcome Germans in No Man's Land

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Another German thrust at the Allied lines, more powerful than those that have gone before, is looked for by the War Department's strategists if the present drive at the Channel ports fails. The department's weekly review to-night says the enemy's enormous sacrifices have been barren of primary results, but adds:

"Looked at from a broad standpoint of the general military situation in the West, it cannot, however, be held that the battle, now raging in this salient, is the final nor even the most determined onslaught of the enemy.

"There are indications that, should the offensive here also fail to lead to some definite result, the enemy may undertake a further and even more powerful thrust."

Americans Escape Captors
The review emphasizes the harmony of action obtained through the appointment of General Foch as commander in chief of the Allied armies in the West. It tells of increased activity along the sectors held by American troops, and discloses that recently a number of Americans who had been captured and were being conducted through No Man's Land to the German lines turned upon their captors, escaped and made their way back to their own trenches. No details of the incident are given.

"In what has hitherto been held the principal scene of operations, the salient stretching from north of Arras to south of the Oise Canal, with its apex in front of Amiens," says the review, "there have been no important change during the week in the positions of the contending forces.

"An apparent slackening of hostile pressure north and south of the Somme is recorded, though it would be premature to assert that the Amiens objective has been abandoned.

"Along the front from the Avre to Ypres each counter thrusts netted local advantages.

French Advance Line
"Northwest of Moreuil the French launched a strong assault, which resulted in the capture of three hundred prisoners. A second attack in this vicinity enabled the French to advance their line in the neighborhood of Castel.

"In the secondary theatre of the offensive, the new salient formed by the British and French troops between Merkem and La Bassée Canal, described fighting continued throughout the week. Here the enemy was able to occupy a number of distinct tactical value and occupy a number of distinct tactical value and occupy a number of distinct tactical value.

"The fighting in the area centring around the town of Arras, which has been increasing in intensity. This key position remains in British hands, though the enemy gained a foothold along its western slopes. The British, with French support, which has been consolidating their positions and holding well.

"The Germans have been able to gain a local advantage in Flanders, yet, surveying the combat situation as a whole, it can be affirmatively stated that their enormous sacrifices and heaped-up casualties have hitherto been barren of primary results.

"The enemy, while pushing with vigor toward the Channel ports and increasing his pressure to a maximum, has been unable to force even a strategic retirement upon the Allies, much less disorganize their order of battle.

"Unity of command has materially facilitated strategic problems with which the Allied armies are now confronted.

"The official selection of General Foch as commander in chief of the Allied armies means either that he has strategic control of the belligerent strength of all of the Allies in the West and will be able to dispose of all of their forces so as to secure a maximum economy and efficiency in their operations.

American Troops Active
"Along the sectors of the front in which our own troops are in action there was relatively greater activity. In the Meuse area the enemy broke into our lines, but was promptly driven back with severe losses. Increased shipping and machine gun fire was noted both along the Meuse and north of Toul. Our counter battery work showed itself efficient in keeping down hostile shelling which burst forth in greater volume and intensity in restricted areas.

"The first two enemy aeroplanes brought down by our aviators were shot down behind our lines north of Toul.

"No operations of importance took place in the Italian theatre, aside from intermittent artillery bombardments and a number of minor raids successfully carried out by the Italians. No Italian aeroplanes are noted.

"In the East the enemy continues to advance practically without opposition along the main highways leading to objectives of certain economic importance, particularly in the Ukraine.

"In the Balkans Greek and British troops acting in cooperation crossed the Struma and captured a number of villages."

Kaiser to Spare Belgian Church Bells on Pope's Plea
AMSTERDAM, April 21.—A dispatch from the "Maasbode" from Cologne says it is learned there that as a result of a visit by the Pope, Emperor William has ordered that no more Belgian church bells shall be seized.

THE ALLIES' NEW BASE IN RUSSIA



Murmansk, on the Arctic Ocean, is an ice-free Russian port and the terminus of the Murman railroad to Petrograd. Finnish White Guards, now under German influence, have penetrated to Kem, a half-way point on the railroad, and French and British troops have been landed to protect the Allied interests against the danger. Cooperation with the Bolsheviks is said to be harmonious.

Soviet Troops Rid Moscow of Anarchist Band More Than 100 Casualties in Fighting; Stolen Jewelry Recovered

(By The Associated Press)
MOSCOW, April 14.—Soviet troops have effectively stamped out the anarchist organizations in Moscow. Its members have departed and the city now is quiet. Armored cars are patrolling some streets, and guards have been stationed about the demolished palaces and the former headquarters of the anarchists.

Detailed reports of recent disturbances show that one hundred persons were killed or wounded, most of them being anarchists. Large quantities of money and jewelry have been found in the palaces. The Bolshevik authorities have published notices asking people who have been robbed recently to visit the Kremlin prison and to identify the robbers among the three hundred anarchists incarcerated there.

Thousands of Refugees Suffering
M. Tchitcherine again has sent a message to Berlin requesting special permission for German authorities for refugees gathered at Vitebsk, Mogilev, and Smolensk provinces to reenter the territories of Lithuania and Poland, now occupied by Teuton forces. No answer was received to the first request.

There are now several hundred thousand refugees in the provinces mentioned, and their number is growing. All are suffering great privation because of the scarcity of food and the lack of accommodations.

Protest Ukraine Claim
The Congress of Soldiers' and Workers' Deputies in the province of Voronezh has protested against the claim of the Ukrainian Rada to four districts in that province. It is declared by the congress that the districts are different racially, economically and ethnographically, and that forcible annexation would be injurious to the interests of the people.

General Korniloff Resumes Fighting With Soviet Forces

PETROGRAD, April 16.—Hostilities have been resumed in the triangle of General Korniloff and those of the Soviets. Rostov-on-Don is in the hands of the anarchists. At Kherson after the Germans left, massacres of officers and bourgeois by soldiers occurred. The Germans have since recaptured the town. Criminals at Novotokerkash, who began to indulge in excesses were dispersed by machine guns. The Turkish cruiser Hamidies and two torpedo boats are reported to have arrived at Odessa. There was severe fighting between the White Guards and Red Guards yesterday north of Viborg.

Moscow Reports Van Taken by Armenians

Turks Said to Have Been Repulsed in Attacks Upon Baku

LONDON, April 21.—Reuter's Moscow correspondent says the Bolshevik Armenian information bureau has received a wireless dispatch through Tabriz saying that the Armenians have recaptured the town of Van, in Turkish Armenia, after heavy fighting.

"Stupid German Trick" Seen in Gerard Case

No Teuton Diplomatic Property To Be Guarded Here, Says Washington

[Staff Correspondence]
WASHINGTON, April 21.—The German government has played "just a stupid, German trick" in the opinion of officials here, in the assurances given to the State Department, through the Spanish minister, that the German authorities will not seize American diplomatic and consular property in Germany provided there is a reciprocity on the part of the United States.

It was declared that this government took particular care that Count von Bernstorff's personal belongings were packed and shipped, and the hypocritical, Germany was held to be proven by the fact that Ambassador Gerard's property, as well as that of all other American diplomats formerly in Germany, was seized by the Bolsheviks.

There is now no German diplomatic property in this country, said, therefore, there is no reason for reciprocity. It was asserted.

The German communication has caused considerable irritation in official quarters.

German Troops Open Way Into Crimea

Capture of Perekop and Katkank Reported by Berlin War Office

BERLIN, April 21 (by British Admiralty Wireless).—The War Office announced to-day that German troops had opened a pathway into German Crimea. The text of the statement follows:

"After overcoming enemy resistance at Perekop and Katkank our troops opened up the way to Crimea."

Perekop is a town of about 6,000 population on the Isthmus of Perekop. It is in the government of Taurida.

LONDON, April 21.—A Russian government wireless dispatch received to-day says M. Tchitcherine, Foreign Minister, has sent a message to Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German Foreign Secretary, saying the Russian government has learned that Dr. von Kuehlmann inquired of the local authorities in Crimea regarding the nationalization of their flag. M. Tchitcherine accordingly pointed out the dispatch says, that the Taurida republic forms a part of the Russian federal republic, and said that he trusted that Germany would not violate the Brest-Litovsk treaty by attempting to separate that part of the republic from Russia.

Dr. von Kuehlmann said he informed Dr. von Kuehlmann that Volynets was captured fraudulently by unknown persons and, assuming that Germany, if aware of the circumstances, would not have supported such a fraudulent capture, requests the return of Volynets, of which, he says, Russia has been deprived in violation of all rules of international law.

Survivors of Lost Transport Reach U. S.

Officers Tell of Torpedoing of Steamship A. A. Raven, of New York

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 21.—T. C. Hackett, of Wilmington, Del., captain, and C. L. von Schoen, first officer of the steamship A. A. Raven, of New York, which was torpedoed on March 7, were among the passengers on a British ship reaching this port to-day. Their ship, they said, was attacked while doing transport service between Cardiff, Wales, and a French port, and the lives of seven of the crew, including one American, were lost. Von Schoen, the first officer, was one of the occupants of a lifeboat which was swamped when launched in the heavy seas. He was rescued, but seven of the men with him drowned before help could reach them.

Among the 186 passengers on the boat was George Oliver, of 126 West 102d Street, New York City. When the vessel left a British port, Oliver, an American, discovered he had a name sake, an English seaman, on board. The two George Olivers became very friendly, and because of their talents, often collaborated in singing and giving of concerts.

At one of these entertainments the twin Olivers gave as one of their numbers "The Long, Long Trail," a sentimental ballad. The British Oliver appreciated the song, and the English Oliver, who was moved by the singing of the song and left the salon abruptly.

This was the last seen of him. The ship was searched from end to end, but the officials were finally forced to record the strange disappearance as "man gone overboard—suicide."

Lieutenant William Joseph Denney, of the Australian Artillery, and an M. P. from South Australia, came over as a passenger, on a furlough earned by continuous fighting since the beginning of the war. He was wounded while defending a pack transport, and for conspicuous bravery received from King George in person the British Military Cross.

1,000 Baku Tartars Killed in Battle

Armenians Believed to Have Been Aided by Georgians in Caucasus Fight

[Staff Correspondence]
WASHINGTON, April 21.—One thousand Baku Tartars have been killed in a battle with Armenians and Bolsheviks in the Caucasus, diplomatic cable advices received here to-day state. It was believed, however, that the cablegram was changed in transmission and that instead of the Bolsheviks, the Armenians were assisted by the Georgians, as the latter were known to have combined with the Armenians to resist the Turks and rebelling Tartars.

The Baku Tartars were formerly Russian subjects. They inhabit a part of the Caucasus which a century or more ago Russia took from Persia. The Baku Tartars are reported to favor the Turks against the Russians. Baku is the second strongest center of the Pan-Turanian movement.

America to Get Sixty-six Ships From Japan

Agreement Signed Providing for Transfer of Vessels Aggregating 514,000 Tons

First Deliveries To Be Made This Month Twenty-four Steamships To Be Turned Over Before End of May

(By The Associated Press)
TOKIO, April 15 (Delayed).—Negotiations which have been in progress for some time between Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador to Japan, and the Japanese government and shipbuilders have been concluded. Sixty-six steamships, aggregating 514,000 tons dead weight, will be turned over to the United States for use in the war.

Both the government officials and the shipbuilders manifested a spirit of cooperation throughout the negotiations. Deliveries of the vessels will begin at once and will continue until June, 1919. The ships have been placed in three classes, as follows:

First—Twenty-four ships, 150,000 tons, will be chartered through the government to the United States Shipping Board for a period of six months. Deliveries will be made in April and May. The difference between the inter-Ally charter rates and the rates paid by America, about 18,000,000 yen (\$9,000,000), will be paid by the Japanese government.

Second—Fifteen ships, aggregating 130,000 tons, new or partially built, for which the United States will release one ton of steel for one ton of shipping. The United States will buy the ships at a price which will vary according to delivery, which has been fixed at May 1 to December 1.

Third—Twenty-seven ships, of 234,000 tons, to be built in Japan between January and June of next year. The United States is to buy these ships, paying \$175 a ton, and releasing one ton for two tons of shipping. The new vessels will average 8,000 tons each.

Italy Will Welcome U. S. Troops, Says King

General Diaz Also Tells La Guardia He Wants to See Americans

ROME, April 21.—"So many of our soldiers have lived in America that the American boys with their starry flag would be a welcome sight on this side," said King Victor Emmanuel last week to Captain Fiorella H. La Guardia, of the American flying corps and Representative in Congress from New York, when he met the King at headquarters of the Italian front in Northern Italy.

"The enemy across the trenches," the King added, "are not convinced that the American soldiers are really crossing the front. Some of their propaganda leaflets say that the American soldiers are being prevented from reaching Europe by Germany's submarines."

The King added that he would be happy to see even a small number of American troops among the Italians here. "After the first detachment has reached here, America surely will send more," the King said.

According to Captain La Guardia, King Victor Emmanuel is keeping in constant touch with the movements of the American troops and is impressed by the rapidity of their action. Likewise General Armando Diaz, the Italian commander in chief, is following closely the operations of the Americans. The general also expressed his confidence that the American soldiers are being prevented from reaching Europe by Germany's submarines.

Clemenceau Admits Drive Gave Him Worry

"More Than You Think," He Says, When Asked What Was His Worst Night

PARIS, April 21.—Premier Clemenceau has signed an order of the day, praising the railroad workers for the endurance and energy they have shown in moving troops to the present battle-front. Two high railroad officials have been made commanders of the Legion of Honor, two others have been made officers of the order and seventeen have been made chevaliers. Twenty railroad men have been awarded military medals.

Maurice Barres, Deputy and member of the French Academy, in an article praising the remarkable organization shown in transporting troops, munitions and food, says some one asked Premier Clemenceau which had been his worst night since the present German offensive began, and that the Premier had replied: "I have had more than you think."

The suggestion has been made that trains be supplied with machine guns as a defense against airplanes, which swoop down on them, especially when the train has come to a standstill.

Germany Is Mapped For Future Battles

U. S. Compiles Detailed Information of All Territory West of Hamburg

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The War Department is preparing elaborate maps and data of all the occupied territory in France and Belgium, and that Germany west of a line running north and south through Hamburg, over which possible actions may be fought in this war.

The maps will include photographs, drawings and descriptions of bridges, buildings, towns and localities. To facilitate its task, the department has requested persons in this country possessing the required data, drawings or photographs to supply them.

Germans Still Make Slaves of French Folk Behind Lines

Men, Women and Children Forced to Work for Invader; Girls Compelled to Chop Down Trees; Teutons Obtain Part of Relief Supplies

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)

FRENCH FRONT, March 31.—Life among the French civilians behind the German lines in the occupied departments of France has become almost slavery. The oppressed people have to submit to restrictions depriving them of all the usual amenities of human existence. Details of the terrorizing process introduced by the Germans, which is daily becoming more severe, have reached the correspondent of The Associated Press from a number of centers where the German army holds possession.

According to some of these communications everybody—that is to say, men, women and children—is forced to work for the German conquerors, especially in the country districts and towns near the front. One young woman—and she is only one among many—tells how she was made to fell trees in the forest of Saint Gobain, which was under constant gunfire, while in the same vicinity all the supply columns for the troops in the most dangerous parts of the line were formed of French civilians.

Farms and Factories Robbed
In the neighborhood of Cambrai all agricultural work is carried out by the peasants under the surveillance of German soldiers, and when the harvest is ripe it is all requisitioned by the military authorities.

The factories in the city itself have been robbed of their machinery, with the result that large numbers of workers have been reduced to semi-starvation and consequent sickness. At the end of 1917 there were still 7,000 inhabitants in the city, all of whom were compelled to take refuge in the cellars. In most parts of the country the Spanish-Dutch relief, which has taken the place of the American Relief Commission, goes on normally, but it is asserted that the German authorities manage to obtain possession of a portion of the provisions.

In Lille the prices of food are extremely high, and the population, already impoverished, has great trouble to obtain food. Eggs cost them 38 cents apiece, meat is from \$2.60 to \$3 a pound when it is available, shoes are \$25 a pair, cloth costs \$16 a yard and there is no beer, milk or soap to be had, while coal is distributed at the rate of 56 pounds per head of the population per month at the price of 38 cents a pound, or \$720 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Rely on Relief Committee
In Charleville matters are even worse. The people have not had any fresh meat for two and a half years, and for other provisions they have to rely on the relief committee, which makes a distribution twice a week. Each person is given in the course of every fortnight the following articles: half a pound of bacon, half a pound of lard, half a pound of salt meat, half a pound of haricots, four-fifths of a pound of salt, sometimes a fifth of a pound of coffee, two-fifths of a pound of biscuit flour, a quarter of a pound of sugar and small quantities of corn residue.

Besides these things each person receives once a month a can of condensed milk. In the stores the costs about \$7 a pound, sugar nearly \$2, chocolate nearly \$4. The sale of potatoes is forbidden.

Nearly all the men work for the Germans, who forbid them to leave their houses before 7 in the morning, and they must return by 8 in the evening.

At Denain French prisoners have been employed in the destruction of the factories, from which all the machinery has been taken and sent to Germany, while the Saint Quentin all the statistics have been taken down and specialists from Germany have removed everything of value from the basins.

Even children of school age, most of whom have not had the opportunity to go to school in three years, are made to work along the roads and in the forests.

Draft Resistance Pledge Taken by Irish Thousands

Conscription Subject of Discourse From Every Catholic Pulpit

(By The Associated Press)
DUBLIN, April 21.—Throughout Ireland to-day the covenant to resist the imposition of conscription by all possible means has been administered by priests and subscribed to in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, by hundreds of thousands of persons. From every Catholic pulpit conscription was the subject of discourse, and the action of the bishops and political leaders was explained.

The assemblies where the pledge was taken were generally outside the churches, sometimes in the open air, sometimes in a hall. The practice followed in many cases was for the priest to read the pledge, sentence by sentence, the people reciting after him. In other cases, the pledge was given by the raising of hands or the signing of a paper.

Urges People to Keep Cool
The bishops took part with the inferior clergy in administering the pledge, addressing the people, and generally warning them against isolated and unconsidered action. They urged obedience to the orders of the recognized leaders, who act in cooperation.

The Bishop of Ross, addressing three thousand at Skibbereen, pointed out that the conscription order was not yet made and would not be made for many weeks, perhaps months, and he declared that if the people were calm and determined it would never be made.

Plea for Home Rule
John Dillon, chairman of the Nationalist party in the House of Commons, has received the following telegram from Archbishop Kelly, of Sydney, on behalf of the Australian hierarchy:

"Considering the persistent refusal of respective governments to grant home rule to Ireland, despite the votes of the British people and petition of the dominions, we, voicing Irish and Australian democratic sentiment, call upon the government to grant home rule to Ireland forthwith, and considering the inevitable failure of coercion in Ireland, we strenuously protest against any attempt by the British government to conscript Ireland."

Prince Lichnowsky Now Prisoner in Own Home

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 20.—Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador at London up to the outbreak of the war and the publication of whose secret memorandum which strongly criticized the German foreign policy is to bring him soon before the German courts, is virtually a prisoner at his chateau in Silesia.

He is now under police surveillance because, according to the Dusseldorf "Tagblatt," a plan by which he intended to escape to Switzerland before going to trial has been discovered.

Kuehlmann to Quit As Foreign Minister

Berlin Paper Mentions Helfferich or Von Hintze as Probable Successor

AMSTERDAM, April 21.—The "Berliner Zeitung," of Berlin, maintains that the resignation of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, may be expected, notwithstanding all contradictions. It mentions among candidates for his position Dr. Karl Helfferich and Admiral Paul von Hintze, German Minister to Norway.

Dr. Helfferich was formerly German Vice-Chancellor. He was last reported at the head of an official bureau in Berlin, studying "questions relating to peace." Admiral von Hintze has not hitherto attained international prominence. Cable dispatches of Saturday announced that Dr. von Kuehlmann was "disposed" or "almost invariably" symptom of retirement in German official circles.

"The 'Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung' writes: 'The fidelity of Austria-Hungary to her German allies, manifested recently with so much warmth, will remain under the new ministry the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy. From this point of view the change of personnel will not be considered in Germany as a political event of great bearing.'

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British Air Minister Criticised by Press

Lord Rothermere, However, Is Hotly Defended by Two Newspapers

LONDON, April 21.—There has been much criticism in a section of the London press in the past week of Baron Rothermere, Air Minister, and the government in connection with the resignations of Major General Trenchard and General Sir Alexander Henderson. The Sunday "Times" and "Observer" while paying a warm tribute to both officers, come to the defence of Baron Rothermere. They suggest that the Air Council was formed on a purely military model without regard to naval aviation, and that Baron Rothermere is the first man in authority who recognized the need for the air force to develop along its own lines. With this object in view Baron Rothermere decided to form a small strategic council of aerial experts.

"The Observer" declares that since Baron Rothermere took charge the efficiency of the Air Ministry has been increased many times over and that he has earned the grateful thanks of the heads of the government.

Baron Rothermere is a brother of Lord Northcliffe.

Super Gun Again Bombards Paris

PARIS, April 21.—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed to-day. There were no casualties.

Analysis of the bombardment shows that shells have fallen on seventeen days since March 23, and that, with the figures for two days missing, 118 persons were killed and 230 injured. Paris was shelled by nine German batteries from January 5 to January 27, 1917, during which period 105 Parisians were killed and 369 injured.

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The Selection of Your Clothing

¶ Clothing bought on the spur of the moment, without regard to origin, is often as cheerfully discarded as it is speedily selected.

¶ There is as much difference between Saks clothes and other ready-for-service clothing as there is between a raw recruit and a "Sammy." One is a hundred per cent fit, and the other is just raw material.

¶ Saks clothes are cut and tailored individually—exactly the same as the best of merchant tailored clothes are produced. They have an individuality of line, an